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# STATE ASYLUM FOR CHRONIC INSANE OF PA.



SOUTH MOUNTAIN, WERNERSVILLE P. O.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER  
THIRTIETH, NINETEEN NINE

BOWERS PRINTING CO., LEBANON, PA.

P38-26

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SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE STATE ASYLUM

FOR

THE CHRONIC INSANE  
OF PENNSYLVANIA

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For the Year Ending September 30, 1909

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SOUTH MOUNTAIN



Press of  
SOWERS PRINTING COMPANY  
Lebanon, Pa.



## OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM

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### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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HENRY M. DECHERT . . . . .	<i>President</i>	Philadelphia.
JACOB M. SHENK . . . . .	<i>Treasurer</i>	Lebanon.
JOSEPH L. LEMBERGER . . . . .	<i>Secretary</i>	Lebanon.
SAVERY BRADLEY . . . . .		Philadelphia.
WALTER T. BRADLEY . . . . .		Philadelphia.
ARNOLD KOHN . . . . .		Philadelphia.
SIMON P. LIGHT . . . . .		Lebanon.
THOMAS P. MERRITT . . . . .		Reading.
THOMAS C. ZIMMERMAN . . . . .		Reading.

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### RESIDENT OFFICERS.

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SAMUEL SMITH HILL, M.D. . . . .	<i>Superintendent.</i>
HOWARD B. ERDMAN, M.D. . . . .	<i>First Assistant Physician.</i>
LUCIA WHEELER, M.D. . . . .	<i>Second Assistant Physician.</i>
JOHN G. RHODES . . . . .	<i>Steward.</i>
ANNA KING . . . . .	<i>Matron.</i>
JOHN H. LIGHT . . . . .	<i>Chief Clerk.</i>

## CONSULTING STAFF.

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### *Physicians.*

W <sup>M</sup> . M. GUILFORD, M.D. . . . .	Lebanon.
W <sup>M</sup> . F. MUHLENBERG, M.D. . . . .	Reading.
D. L. EDSELL, M.D. . . . .	Philadelphia.
SAMUEL W. MORTON, M.D. . . . .	Philadelphia.
THOMAS S. STEWART, M.D. . . . .	Philadelphia.
SAMUEL S. STRYKER, M.D. . . . .	Philadelphia.

### *Surgeons.*

DEFOREST WILLARD, M.D. . . . .	Philadelphia.
EDWARD MARTIN, M.D. . . . .	Philadelphia.
JAMES C. CARPENTER, M.D. . . . .	Pottsville.

### *Neurologists.*

CHARLES K. MILLS, M.D. . . . .	Philadelphia.
JAS. HENDRIE LLOYD, M.D. . . . .	Philadelphia.
FRANCIS X. DERCUM, M.D. . . . .	Philadelphia.

### *Gynecologists.*

CHAS. P. NOBLE, M.D. . . . .	Philadelphia.
CAROLINE M. PURNELL, M.D. . . . .	Philadelphia.

### *Ophthalmologist.*

CHARLES A. OLIVER, M.D. . . . .	Philadelphia.
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## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

*To His Excellency, Edwin S. Stuart, Governor, the Senate and House of Representatives and the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania:*

The Board of Trustees of the State Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania present their Annual Report for the year ending September 30th, 1909.

The number of patients in the Asylum on October 1, 1908, was: men, 652; women, 207; total, 859.

During the year there were admitted: men, 21; women, 2; total, 23. Died: men, 13; women, 3; total, 16. Transferred to other hospitals: men, 0; women, 1. Total remaining in the Asylum September 30th, 1909: men, 655; women, 205; total, 860.

The reports of the Treasurer, Superintendent, Steward and Consulting Staff are herewith presented.

The expenditures for the year amounted to \$163,735.46, and the weekly cost for each patient was \$3.4375.

*Health.* The general physical health of the patients has been good, and fortunately no contagious or infectious disease has existed in the Asylum during the year. We continue to find that the voluntary work done by the patients in the open air and in well-ventilated rooms benefits and soothes them by giving them good appetites, sound sleep, and in most cases a more quiet demeanor. As the Asylum grows older the number of patients so afflicted by old age and its attendant ailments increases that they are unable to work and must remain constant inmates of the Infirmary, so that with them and with those who are temporarily unwell, it is already crowded, and is too small for the best purposes of the Institution.

*Sewage Disposal Plant.* The last Legislature made an appropriation for the purchase of some adjoining land and for the construction thereon of sewage beds and for the location of the pipes necessary for the purpose of carrying the sewage to a point at a safe distance from the Asylum. The Board ap-

pointed a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Savery Bradley, Thomas P. Merritt, J. M. Shenk and the Superintendent, to supervise the construction. They consulted with Samuel G. Dixon, M.D., Chief of the State Department of Health, and obtained from him plans and specifications, forms of advertisements for bidders, and of the required materials, making the award to the lowest bidders. The awards were approved by Dr. Dixon. They also negotiated with the owners of adjoining land, and succeeded in purchasing at a reasonable price land for the purpose of locating the trenches and the sewage bed. Dr. Dixon appointed State inspectors who have closely supervised the work. All of the excavation is being done by the Asylum patients without cost to the State. This work was begun early last autumn, but was necessarily suspended until the ensuing spring. It was necessary to lay the sewer and water pipes under the tracks of the railroad, which runs between the Asylum and the location of the sewage bed. The Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, recognizing the importance of this improvement in protecting the health of the Asylum inmates, granted permission to do the necessary work under its own supervision, without charge for the privilege.

*Electrical Plant.* Our present plant was installed in 1894, has been in continual use, and since that time five buildings have been erected. It needs large repairs, and in some portions of it a complete renovation. The Board appointed a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Thomas P. Merritt, Arnold Kohn, J. L. Lemberger, T. C. Zimmerman, and the Superintendent, who with the approval of the Board secured the services of Dr. W. A. Drysdale, an electrical expert. He made a thorough inspection of the old plant, and under his direction we expect to have what we have not had for many years, a safe and always reliable electric lighting system.

*Visitors from Japan.* The Special Japanese Commission, accompanied by the Board of Trade of Reading, on October 28th made an interesting visit to the Asylum. They were received by the Board of Trustees and resident officers of the Asylum, who gave them a full opportunity to visit and inspect all of the buildings and the methods of work of the patients.

The members of the Commission expressed their great gratification especially at the plan of the Asylum and the methods of caring for the inmates, stating that this was the first asylum for the insane they had an opportunity of visiting since they came to the United States.

*Expenses.* The Legislature of 1907 made an appropriation of an additional fifty cents per capita weekly for each patient in this Asylum and the five State Hospitals for the Insane. This was due to the Report of a Special State Commission favoring the providing of more comforts for the insane and a better and more permanent class of nurses and attendants. This appropriation expired June 1, 1909, and since then the Asylum has been upon a \$3 per capita basis, but during the previous two years we had expended the additional amount for the purposes named. Now we cannot reduce the wages, and the market price of meat and other supplies has been advanced. Unfortunately the long drought of last summer absolutely destroyed the vegetables in several of the fields, and in others reduced the production of other crops of vegetables, corn and grain very materially. We hope that the next Legislature will restore the \$3.50 per capita for this Asylum, which even then would be conducted at a rate considerably less than the State Hospitals for the Insane.

*Officials.* We commend Dr. Samuel S. Hill, our Superintendent, and his assistants, Dr. Howard B. Erdman and Dr. Lucia A. Wheeler; Miss Anna King, Matron; John G. Rhodes, Steward; and John H. Light, Chief Clerk, for their faithful discharge of duty. The men and women supervisors and attendants who are now at the Asylum have, by their faithful attention to the patients, largely assisted in producing the good order and health of the Asylum.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the assistance in our work received from the Board of Public Charities and the Committee on Lunacy. The Consulting Staff of Physicians and Surgeons have cheerfully given their aid and assistance to the Resident Physicians in special cases. For this attention we render them our sincere thanks.

*Library.* Our friends are invited to send contributions of new or old books, magazines and illustrated newspapers to the Circulating Library, which is largely used by the employes and by some of the patients. The charges on all such packages sent via the United States Express Co. will be paid at the Asylum.

An interesting address made by Thomas C. Zimmerman, L.H.D., one of our Board of Trustees, and President of the Association of Superintendents and Trustees of the Institutions for the Insane of Pennsylvania, is published with this report.

The Asylum is located at South Mountain Station, on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, ten miles west of Reading. It is easily accessible by numerous daily trains to and from all parts of the State, and by electric cars.

The post-office address is Wernersville, Berks county, Pa.

Visitors are invited on Friday of each week from ten o'clock, a. m., until four o'clock p. m. Relatives wishing to visit patients will be received daily.

HENRY M. DECHERT,  
*President Board of Trustees.*

South Mountain, Penna., November 1, 1909.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

*To the Board of Trustees:*

GENTLEMEN:—The following brief report for the year ending September 30th, 1909, is respectfully submitted:

On September 30th, 1908, we had in the institution 652 men and 207 women, or a total of 859 patients. There were admitted from the various State Hospitals for the Insane 21 men and 2 women, or 23 patients. Three men and one woman were discharged as unimproved, and our number of deaths for the year is 13 men and 3 women. This leaves us 658 men and 205 women, or a total of 863 patients in the institution on September 30th, 1909. The average number of inmates cared for here was 656 men and 205 women, or a total number of 861 patients. The smallest number at any time was 643 men and 205 women, and the largest number 663 men and 207 women, or a total of 870 patients.

In these days the equipment of a college or any educational institution of high order would be decreed vitally defective if lacking provision for gymnastic exercises or for athletic games and sports. Not only is such exercise regarded as essential to health and proper physical development, but the surplus vital force accumulated under the restraint of the study and class room may here find vent in ways legitimate and harmless. Thus is obviated the tendency to violent outbursts or to mischievous pranks subversive of discipline and order. On similar grounds we maintain that much benefit inures to our patients in this institution from the employment given them, work adapted in kind and amount to their physical condition. It goes without saying that suitable exercise, especially in the open air, will prove beneficial to their bodily health, while the escape thus permitted of exuberant vital force tends towards quietness and content of mind.

Happily the old time misconception regarding the relation of the community to the insane no longer prevails, the gross misconception which led to the establishment of the madhouse. It is not a prison which the State now provides for its unfor-

tunates, but an Asylum or Hospital. This is not a place of confinement prepared for the detention of a dangerous class of persons that the public may be safeguarded against the perils resultant from the demented running at large. In all our plans and arrangements for such an institution as this, the thought to be kept in mind is that our highest and constant effort must be for the well-being of these unfortunate patients. To subserve the comfort and security of the people in general by the segregation of the insane; to utilize the work of the inmates of this institution so as to help towards their self-support; to practice economy in our use of the State appropriation: these are worthy objects, but none of them is paramount. Our main aim is to be the health and comfort of those whom we are put in charge, and if possible their complete restoration to soundness of mind.

We reiterate our regret that the last Legislature saw fit to pass an Act which practically compelled us to close several of the shops which we had been operating for years with great benefit to the patients themselves and some little profit to the institution. For various reasons it was not possible to keep at work on the grounds, the gardens or the farm, many who had been able to work in the shops, and we all regard it as a great hardship for them to be without some employment.

We received from the last Legislature an appropriation of \$30,000.00 for the erection of a Sewage Disposal Plant. We have awarded the contract and it is now being erected under the supervision of the State Department of Health. We were able to furnish all the crushed stone for the concrete work and to do all of the excavating for the filter-beds and trenches, thereby effecting a saving to the State of several thousand dollars.

An appropriation of \$15,000.00 was also given us for the extension and repair of our Electric Lighting Plant. Contracts were awarded and the work of installing a new direct connected generator and steam-engine and a modern switchboard is now in progress. Several new cables will also be installed to replace defective ones now in use.

An appropriation of \$4,000.00 was given us for the erection

of a new water reservoir. We hope to use this money in erecting a new basin having several times the capacity of the present one.

We hope the Legislature will see fit to restore our per capita for maintenance to \$3.50 per week. Four years ago an additional 50 cents per capita was given to all the institutions for the insane, but in the case of this Asylum the increase was limited to two years. The increased cost of food-stuffs and all materials necessitates a larger expenditure, and we find that we cannot care for our patients at the lower rate.

Again thanking the Board of Trustees for their continued kindness and counsel,

Respectfully,  
SAMUEL S. HILL, *Superintendent.*

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

September 30th, 1908 to September 30th, 1909.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of patients in Institution September 30th, 1908.....	652	207	859
Number of patients admitted, September 30th, 1908 to September 30th, 1909.....	21	2	23
Total.....	673	209	882
Discharged:			
Improved.....			
Unimproved.....	3	1	4
Died.....	13	3	16
Escaped and never returned to this Institution....	1	.....	1
Paroled in care of relatives.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	19	4	23
Remaining September 30th, 1909.....	658	205	863
Average number of patients in Institution during year.....	656	205	861
Lowest number of patients in Institution during year.....	643	205	848
Highest number of patients in Institution during year.....	663	207	870

## NUMBER OF PATIENTS RECEIVED FROM STATE AND COUNTY HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

September 30th, 1908 to September 30th, 1909.

	Men	Women	Total
State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg.....	.....	1	1
Insane Department, Philadelphia Hospital.....	21	1	22
Total.....	21	2	23

## CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

September 30th, 1908 to September 30th, 1909.

	Men	Women	Total
Single.....	8	2	10
Married.....	10	.....	10
Widowed.....	2	.....	2
Divorced.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	21	2	23

## FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

September 30th, 1908 to September 30th, 1909.

	Men	Women	Total
Mania, Chronic . . . . .	13	2	15
Dementia, Praecox . . . . .	5	.....	5
Imbecility . . . . .	3	.....	3
Total . . . . .	21	2	23

## CAUSE OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

September 30th, 1908 to September 30th, 1909.

	Men	Women	Total
Alcoholism . . . . .	7	.....	7
Sunstroke . . . . .	1	.....	1
Masturbation . . . . .	1	.....	1
Irregularity of Menses . . . . .	.....	1	1
Unknown . . . . .	12	1	13
Total . . . . .	21	2	23

## NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

September 30th, 1908 to September 30th, 1909.

	Men	Women	Total
Pennsylvania . . . . .	8	1	9
New York . . . . .	1	.....	1
Delaware . . . . .	1	.....	1
Virginia . . . . .	3	.....	3
Georgia . . . . .	1	.....	1
Germany . . . . .	1	.....	1
Ireland . . . . .	1	1	2
Russia . . . . .	1	.....	1
France . . . . .	1	.....	1
Switzerland . . . . .	1	.....	1
Italy . . . . .	2	.....	2
Total . . . . .	21	2	23

# PATIENTS DISCHARGED

September 30th, 1908 to September 30th, 1909.

Number	Men	Women	Color	Age	Civil Condition	Nativity	Period of Residence	Form of Mental Disease			Duration of Existing Attack	
								Years	Months	Days	Years	Months
1 .. 1	W	31	Sg.	Ohio...	Condition	2	11	1	Mania, chronic.....	8	6	Transferred to Chester County Hospital
2 1 ..	W	54	Sg.	.....	.....	2	3	27	Mania, chronic.....	12	.....	for Insane, Embreeville, Pa.
3 1 ..	W	27	.....	Hungary.....	.....	2	3	27	Mania, chronic.....	.....	.....	Eloped and never returned to this Institution.
4 1 ..	W	45	Sg.	.....	.....	11	22	Paranoia.....	13	.....	.....	Eloped and never returned to this Institution.

## NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED EACH MONTH.

September 30th, 1908 to September 30th, 1909

	1908	Died			Discharged			Total
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
October,	1908	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
November,	"	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3
December,	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January,	1909	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
February,	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March,	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April,	"	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
May,	"	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	2
June	"	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
July,	"	1	1	2	3	.....	3	5
August,	"	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
September,	"	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Total . . . .		13	3	16	3	1	4	20

## CIVIL CONDITION AND COLOR OF THOSE REMAINING.

September 30th, 1909.

	Men	Women	Total
Single . . . . .	429	95	524
Married . . . . .	145	78	223
Widowed . . . . .	18	23	41
Divorced . . . . .	2	1	3
Unknown . . . . .	61	8	69
Total . . . . .	655	205	860

## COLOR

White . . . . .	621	194	815
Colored . . . . .	34	11	45
Total . . . . .	655	205	860

## NATIVITY OF THOSE REMAINING..

September 30th, 1909.

	Men	Women	Total
United States . . . . .	398	135	533
Austria . . . . .	19	.....	19
Bulgaria . . . . .	1	.....	1
China . . . . .	1	.....	1
Canada . . . . .	1	.....	1
England . . . . .	12	3	15
East Indies . . . . .	1	.....	1
France . . . . .	3	1	4

## NATIVITY OF THOSE REMAINING (CONTINUED).

	Men	Women	Total
Germany.....	70	18	88
Hungary.....	5	.....	5
Holland.....	1	.....	1
Ireland.....	54	37	91
Italy.....	8	1	9
Norway.....	2	.....	2
Poland.....	16	1	17
Russia.....	11	.....	11
Roumania .....	1	.....	1
Sweden.....	7	2	9
Switzerland.....	1	.....	1
Scotland.....	7	1	8
West Indies.....	1	1	2
Wales.....	3	1	4
Unknown.....	32	4	36
Total.....	655	205	860

## FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE REMAINING.

September 30th, 1909.

	Men	Women	Total
Mania, Chronic.....	379	95	474
Melancholia, Chronic.....	26	17	43
Dementia, Chronic.....	156	60	216
Imbecility.....	52	25	77
Paranoia.....	38	8	46
Paresis.....	4	.....	4
Total.....	655	205	860

## PERIOD OF RESIDENCE OF THOSE REMAINING.

September 30th, 1909.

	Men	Women	Total
2 to 3 months.....	.....	1	1
3 to 6     "	20	1	21
6 to 12    "	1	.....	1
12 to 18    "	28	8	36
18 to 24    "	.....	1	1
2 to 3 years,	58	6	64
3 to 5     "	32	11	43
5 to 10    "	131	34	165
10 to 15    "	263	71	334
15 to 20    "	122	72	194
Total.....	655	205	860

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED AND DIED  
SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

July 21st, 1894.

	Men	Women	Total
Admitted.....	1403	423	1826
Discharged:			
Recovered.....	7	4	11
Improved.....	26	7	33
Unimproved.....	469	144	613
Died.....	243	63	306
Total.....	745	218	963

# MORTUARY RECORD

September 30th, 1908 to September 30th, 1909.

Number	Men	Women	Color	Age	Condition Civil	Nativity	Period of Residence			Form of Mental Disease			Cause of Death		
							Years		Months	Days		Years	Months		Days
							Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days
1	1	W	57	Sg.	Ohio	...	1	28	Mania, chronic	...	3	28	Chronic Interstitial Nephritis		
2	1	W	62	Mr.	Ireland	...	14	4	Mania, chronic	...	18	3	Cerebral Hemorrhage		
3	1	W	25	Sg.	Pennsylvania	...	2	0	Melancholia, chronic	...	29	4	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		
4	1	W	66	Mr.	Pennsylvania	...	15	4	Mania, chronic	...	31	3	Cerebral Hemorrhage		
5	1	W	53	Mr.	Ireland	...	16	8	Paranoia	...	14	0	Ventricular Disease of Heart		
6	1	B	35	Sg.	Pennsylvania	...	11	7	Mania, chronic	...	22	10	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		
7	1	W	35	Sg.	Pennsylvania	...	12	2	Mania, chronic	...	31	3	Angina Pectoris		
8	1	W	65	Sg.	Germany	...	15	10	Mania, chronic	...	22	10	Chronic Parenchymatous Nephritis		
9	1	W	61	Sg.	Pennsylvania	...	13	8	Mania, chronic	...	30	10	Exhaustion of Chronic Mania		
10	1	W	55	Sg.	Pennsylvania	...	15	...	Mania, chronic	...	30	10	Myocarditis-Arterio-sclerosis		
11	1	W	57	Sg.	Pennsylvania	...	14	8	Paranoia	...	20	10	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		
12	1	W	44	Sg.	Pennsylvania	...	10	28	Mania, chronic	...	21	11	Diabetes		
13	1	W	55	Wd.	Germany	...	11	17	Mania, chronic	...	16	3	Intestinal Obstruction		
14	1	W	37	Mr.	Pennsylvania	...	14	6	Mania, chronic	...	25	1	Exhaustion of Chronic Mania		
15	1	W	61	Mr.	Pennsylvania	...	13	1	Dementia, chronic	...	25	1	Chronic Intestinal Nephritis		
16	1	W	61	Sg.	New York	...	15	1	Mania, chronic	...	20	1	Exhaustion of Chronic Mania		

## REPORT OF THE CONSULTING STAFF

*To the Trustees of the State Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania:*

GENTLEMEN:—Members of the Consulting Staff have visited the Asylum for the Chronic Insane at different times during the past year.

On June 14, 1909, a general meeting of the Staff was held at the institution, when an inspection of the wards, kitchen, dormitories, dining-rooms, day-rooms, work rooms and lavatories was made and all found in excellent condition. The new Infirmary is well equipped with all necessary drugs and instruments, well lighted, and modern.

The evident excellent care of the patients was commented upon. The dietary is ample and varied. The water supply for all uses is abundant and of an excellent quality. Drainage and sewerage carefully maintained.

The personal interest of the Board of Managers and the resident Medical Officers is everywhere manifest.

Respectfully submitted,

W. M. GUILFORD, M.D.,  
*President of Consulting Staff.*

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER

For the Year Ending September 30, 1909.

## MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

Amount brought forward.....	\$5,923 13
Carbon .....	925 42
Crawford .....	156 43
Centre .....	273 85
Clearfield .....	521 43
Clinton .....	208 58
Columbia .....	404 26
Cumberland .....	326 44
Dauphin .....	375 86
Delaware .....	1,141 14
Erie .....	359 86
Fayette .....	1,511 29
Franklin .....	130 56
Fulton .....	52 14
Greene .....	286 58
Huntingdon .....	391 29
Indiana .....	225 03
Jefferson .....	130 58
Juniata .....	52 14
Lancaster .....	52 14
Lawrence .....	456 70
Lackawanna .....	456 14
Lebanon .....	553 72
Lehigh .....	848 72
Luzerne .....	417 84
Lycoming .....	547 70
McKean .....	273 85
Mifflin .....	65 28
Monroe .....	65 28
Montgomery .....	1,087 29
Northampton .....	1,007 00
Northumberland .....	743 14
Philadelphia .....	20,197 01
Somerset .....	52 14
Sullivan .....	143 28
Schuylkill .....	1,239 99
Amount carried forward.....	\$41,603 23

Amount brought forward.....	\$41,603 23
Susquehanna .....	325 85
Snyder .....	130 56
Tioga .....	625 71
Union .....	182 28
Venango .....	208 57
Warren .....	156 43
Washington .....	693 29
Wayne .....	377 28
Westmoreland .....	677 85
Wyoming .....	275 99
York .....	411 00
	-----\$ 45,668 04
Total Receipts .....	\$134,358 51

## EXPENDITURES.

Warrants drawn on Treasury.....	\$130,367 26
Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1909.....	3,991 25
	----- 134,358 51

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

## RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand as per last report.....	\$ 181 58
Received from Commonwealth.....	33,281 52
	----- 33,463 10

## EXPENDITURES.

Dining-room extension .....	\$ 15,750 83
Infirmary building and equipment....	17,530 69
Transportation of patients.....	86 68
Cash in bank, Sept. 30, 1909.....	94 90
	----- 33,463 10

Total cash on hand as per above:

On Maintenance Account .....	\$ 3,491 25
On transportation of patients.....	94 90
	----- 3,586 15

## SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS.

Salaries and wages .....	\$	50,050	34
Butter, 16,791 lbs. ....	\$	4,292	44
Cheese, 6,206 lbs. ....		842	93
Eggs, 990 doz. ....		178	59
Ice Cream, 174 gal. ....		139	20
Milk, 360 qts. ....		16	95
			5,470 11
Cider making .....	\$	30	56
Corn, 97 cans .....		5	31
Cans, fruit, 3 .....			15
Olives and oil .....		8	55
Peas, 48 cans .....		8	46
Salmon, 2 doz. ....		7	80
Pickles, 1 doz. ....		4	63
Prunes, ½ doz. ....		3	00
Sardines, 1 doz. ....		3	95
			72 35
Chocolate, cocoa, 52 lbs. ....	\$	23	30
Coffee, 9030 lbs. ....		918	55
Tea, 2346 lbs. ....		344	16
			1,286 01
Apricots, 30 lbs. ....	\$	6	60
Currants, 1715 lbs. ....		122	36
Peaches, 7819 lbs. ....		499	60
Prunes, 8511 lbs. ....		474	39
Raisins, 1900 lbs. ....		102	31
Nuts .....		4	54
			1,209 80
Fodder twine, 107 lbs. ....	\$	6	96
Trees and planting .....		93	70
Farm tools and repairs .....		129	66
Garden tools and repairs .....		19	68
Phosphate, 43¾ tons .....		1,106	00
Arsenate of Lead, 110 lbs. ....		10	50
Seeds, Farm and Garden .....		271	66
Amount carried forward.....		\$1,638	16

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,638 16
Seeds, Alfalfa, 10 bus. ....	102 00
" Potatoes, 809 bus. ....	800 05
" Clover, 2080 lbs. ....	191 51
" Timothy, 2 bus. ....	4 80
" Tobacco Stems .....	5 88
	—————
	\$2,742 40
Fish, fresh, 18,611 lbs. ....	\$ 1,275 68
Fish, salt, 540 lbs. ....	50 79
Fish, shell, 1950 lbs. ....	34 55
	—————
	1,361 02
Baking Powder .....	\$ 34 33
Crackers, 4470 lbs. ....	177 83
Flour, Graham, 3-8 bbl. ....	1 80
Flour, wheat, 1200 bbls. ....	6,255 90
Macaroni, 2002 lbs. ....	86 52
Vermicelli, 150 lbs. ....	7 38
Gelatine, 1 doz. ....	1 35
Yeast, 780 lbs. ....	234 00
	—————
	6,799 11
Cranberries .....	\$ 4 83
Fruits, small .....	33 53
Grape Fruit, 6 boxes .....	27 50
Lemons and oranges, 16½ boxes....	64 28
Vegetables .....	14 95
	—————
	145 09
Barley, Pearl, 1005 lbs. ....	\$ 27 00
Beans, lima, 3355 lbs. ....	170 25
Beans, soup, 3219 lbs. ....	117 31
Corn, dried, 2369 lbs. ....	133 06
Cornstarch, 606 lbs. ....	15 98
Cornmeal, 45 bbls. ....	217 50
Hominy, 1671 lbs. ....	32 35
Oatmeal, 27 bbls. ....	186 83
Rolled Oats, 25 bbls. ....	157 37
Peas, dried, 3352 lbs. ....	136 57
	—————
Amount carried forward.....	\$1,194 22

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,194 22
Rice, 5600 lbs. ....	340 99
Tapioca, 529 lbs. ....	18 93
Potatoes, 270 bu. ....	318 67
	—————
	\$1,872 81
Bran, 38 tons .....	\$ 977 15
Brewer's Grain, 21 tons .....	558 01
Gluten, 5 tons .....	157 50
Chick feed .....	5 00
Linseed meal .....	149 80
	—————
	1,847 46
Beef, corned, 28,439 lbs. ....	\$ 1,707 27
Beef, fresh, 176,387 lbs. ....	11,807 89
Mutton, 13,418 lbs. ....	1,141 05
Poultry, 59 lbs. ....	12 98
	—————
	14,669 19
Tobacco, 4766 lbs. ....	\$ 1,296 58
Salt, 12,500 lbs. ....	113 85
	—————
	1,410 43
Allspice, 30 lbs. ....	\$ 2 55
Cinnamon, 20 lbs. ....	2 69
Cloves, 10 lbs. ....	1 74
Cream of Tartar, 25 lbs. ....	6 50
Extracts .....	2 45
Mustard, 12 lbs. ....	1 44
Nutmeg, 5 lbs. ....	60
Pepper, 110 lbs. ....	8 50
	—————
	26 47
Bath bricks, 770 .....	\$ 19 25
Banner Lye, 24 doz. ....	18 96
Pearline, 1900 pcs. ....	48 45
Starch, 1300 lbs. ....	44 82
Soap, scouring .....	168 06
Soap, toilet, 580 lbs. ....	39 84
Soda, crushed, 946 lbs. ....	22 63
Soda, Bi-Carb, 1 bbl. ....	7 49
	—————
Amount carried forward.....	\$369 50

Amount brought forward.....	\$369 50
Oxalic Acid, 1 bbl. ....	23 33
Soda, Caustic .....	70 07
	—————
	\$462 90
Sugar, 39,908 lbs. ....	\$ 1,925 39
Molasses, 1,343 1-3 gal. ....	320 70
	—————
	2,246 09
Blankets and bedding .....	\$ 970 80
Brooms and brushes .....	411 81
Carpets and window shades .....	240 32
Furniture .....	1,586 27
Hardware, tinware and cutlery.....	889 13
Queensware .....	108 56
Glassware and tableware .....	264 14
Table linen .....	29 91
Towels and crash .....	460 87
	—————
	4,961 81
Advertising .....	\$ 1 00
Amusement and instruction for patients .....	769 77
Freight and transportation .....	416 57
Insurance .....	775 00
Live stock, 2 mules.....	\$ 475 00
"    10 cows .....	600 00
"    Implements .....	8 65
"    Veterinary service .....	44 50
	—————
	1,128 15
Petty expenses .....	73 53
Printing and stationery .....	574 88
Postage and telegraph .....	425 92
Sundry supplies .....	2,915 33
Tools and machinery .....	317 08
Vehicles, harness and repairs.....	476 13
	—————
	7,873 36
Boots and shoes, 779 prs. ....	\$ 1,479 09
Clothing, ready-made .....	3,640 15
	—————
Amount carried forward.....	\$5,119 24

Amount brought forward.....	\$5,119 24
Clothing material .....	1,157 91
Collars, 25 doz. ....	28 75
Gloves .....	171 25
Hats and caps .....	68 85
Hose and half hose, 3181 prs.....	320 54
Shirts, 12 doz. ....	59 61
Shoe findings and shoe laces.....	252 66
	—————
	\$7,178 81
Coal, anthracite, 4,853 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons .....	\$ 11,640 49
Coal, bituminous, 1910 lbs. ....	4 95
Coal oil, 363 gal. ....	52 94
Matches, 10 gross .....	15 02
	—————
	11,713 40
Medicine and medical supplies.....	\$ 786 34
Ordinary repairs .....	5,194 55
Traveling expenses .....	291 56
Trustees' expenses .....	695 85
	—————
Total .....	6,968 30
	—————
Total .....	\$130,367 26

#### RECAPITULATION.

Salaries and wages .....	\$ 50,050 34
Provisions and supplies .....	41,621 24
Furniture, bedding, etc. ....	4,961 81
Miscellaneous expenses .....	7,873 36
Clothing .....	7,178 81
Fuel and light .....	11,713 40
Medicine and medical supplies.....	786 34
Ordinary repairs .....	5,194 55
Traveling expenses .....	291 56
Trustees' expenses .....	695 85
	—————
	\$130,367 26

(Signed) J. M. SHENK, *Treasurer.*

## REPORT OF THE STEWARD FARM.

### EXPENSES.

Inventory, live stock and farming implements, September 30th, 1908.....\$	12,813 85
Live stock purchased .....	1,075 00
Feed .....	3,149 47
Lime, 2005 bushels .....	171 40
Fertilizers, 43 3/4 tons .....	1,106 00
Seed .....	266 40
Fodder twine, 107 lbs. ....	6 96
Trees .....	93 70
Arsenate of Lead, 110 lbs. ....	10 50
Seed potatoes, 809 bushels .....	800 05
Dairy supplies .....	17 55
Cider making .....	20 42
Tools and machinery .....	16 10
Harness and repairs .....	94 80
Wagon repairs .....	65 99
Brushes and curry combs .....	5 92
Salt .....	4 60
Repairs to implements and sundry supplies .....	48 93
Wages .....	2,668 03
Board .....	1,009 67
	<hr/> \$ 23,445 34

### PRODUCTIONS.

211,603 lbs. milk, .025 .....	\$ 5,290 08
41,625 lbs. beef .....	3,238 65
2,679 lbs. veal .....	362 93
33 calf hides .....	43 45
5424 lbs. hides .....	514 81
68 loads corn stover .....	272 00
5050 bu. shelled corn .....	2,947 00
	<hr/>

Amount carried forward..... \$12,668 92

Amount brought forward.....	\$12,668 92
15 tons beets, \$21.60 .....	324 00
20 tons green feed, \$5.....	100 00
24 loads pumpkins, \$2.50 .....	60 00
2042 gallons cider, .05 .....	102 10
2500 bu. lime, .08½ .....	212 50
66-325 tons alfalfa, \$12 .....	794 00
481½ bu. wheat, \$1 .....	481 50
30 tons corn, oats and peas, \$12.....	360 00
55-185 tons of hay, \$15 .....	833 89
30 bu. wheat raking, .80 .....	24 00
3996½ bu. potatoes, .75 .....	2,997 38
1217 bu. oats, .65 .....	691 05
226 bu. rye .....	169 50
Inventory September 30th, 1909.....	13,888 85
	----- \$33,707 69

**GARDEN.****EXPENSES.**

Inventory, live stock, tools, September 30th, 1908 .....	\$ 550 00
Wages .....	445 00
Board .....	120 00
Feed .....	63 09
Seeds .....	268 88
Berry boxes .....	95
Tools .....	16 45
Salt .....	1 85
Fertilizer .....	45 16
Coal oil .....	45
Wagons .....	10
	----- \$ 1,511 93

**PRODUCTION.**

Asparagus, 986 bunches, .15 .....	\$ 147 90
Beans, lima, 731 bu., .0718 .....	524 85
Beans, string, 463 bu., .92 .....	425 96
Beets, 341½ bu., .70 .....	239 05
Amount carried forward.....	\$1,337 76

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,337 76
Beans, soup, 2127 lbs., .036 .....	76 57
Blackberries, 208 boxes, .09.....	18 72
Bartlet pears, 8 bu., .75 .....	6 00
Corn, 21,907 ears .....	219 07
Cabbage, 15,497 heads, .0427 .....	661 72
Cauliflower, 1087 heads, .0945 .....	100 92
Celery, 25,872 stalks, .01 .....	258 72
Currants, 214 boxes, .09.....	19 26
Canteloupes, 310, .08 .....	24 80
Cucumbers, 3182, .50 .....	15 91
Carrots, 6½ bu., .60 .....	3 90
Cherries, sour, 20 boxes, .10.....	2 00
Egg plant, 1368, .0653 .....	89 33
Grapes, 96½ bu., \$1.25 .....	120 63
Horse radish, 2½ bu., \$1.50.....	3 75
Horse radish, 1500 stems, .01 .....	15 00
Lettuce, 245 5-8 baskets, .683 .....	167 76
Onions, 112 doz., .12 .....	13 44
Onions, 191½ bu., .667 .....	127 73
Onions, B., 5½ bu., .80.....	4 40
Onion sets, 16 bu., \$2.50.....	40 00
Okra, 3 bu., \$1 .....	3 00
Parsnips, 661 bu., .525 .....	347 03
Parsley, 34 bunches, .08 .....	2 72
Parsley, 16 bu., .50 .....	8 00
Potatoes, sweet, 100 bu., \$1 .....	100 00
Peppers, 4505, .01 .....	45 05
Pears, K., 63 bu., .75 .....	47 25
Peaches, 1½ bu. .....	2 00
Pears, sugar, 3 bu., \$1 .....	3 00
Plums, 17 bu. .....	12 75
Pumpkins, 1387, .75 .....	69 35
Peas, 129 bu., .75 .....	96 75
Radishes, hot house, 500 doz., .20....	100 00
Radishes, 22,450, .25 per 100.....	56 13
<hr/>	
Amount carried forward.....	\$4,220 42

Amount brought forward.....	\$4,220 42
Radishes, 80 bu., .25 .....	20 00
Rhubarb, 19,295 stems, .01 .....	192 95
Raspberries, 768 boxes, .10 .....	76 80
Salsify, 191, \$1 .....	191 00
Sour-krount, 1,362 gallons, .15 .....	204 30
Spinach, 164½ baskets, .50 .....	82 25
Scallions, 22,639, .01 .....	226 39
Strawberries, 3,491 boxes, .10.....	349 10
Squash, 2,700, .04 .....	108 00
Tomatoes, 480 bu., .25 .....	120 00
Tomatoes, 2½ bu., \$1.50 .....	3 75
Turnips, 300 bu., .31 .....	93 00
Watermelons, 5, .40 .....	2 00
Inventory, live stock, tools, September 30th, 1909 .....	550 00
	—————
	\$6,439 96

#### PIGGERY AND POULTRY YARD.

##### EXPENSES.

Inventory, live stock, etc., September 30th, 1908 .....	\$ 3,510 00
Wages .....	490 00
Board .....	120 00
Feed .....	2,134 97
Brooder and repairs .....	6 80
Leg bands .....	2 25
	—————
	6,264 02

##### PRODUCTION.

Eggs, 4,236 dozen .....	\$ 953 10
Chickens, dressed, 4,654 lbs. ....	654 13
Ducks, dressed, 537 lbs. ....	72 86
Squabs, dressed, 243 lbs. ....	125 97
Pork, 28,006 lbs. ....	2,416 01
Lard, 5,198 lbs. ....	461 25
Inventory, live stock, etc., September 30th, 1909 .....	5,407 00
	—————
	10,090 32

**SHOEMAKER SHOP.****EXPENSES.**

Wages .....	\$ 480 00
Board .....	120 00
Leather, soie, 1236 lbs. ....	315 87
Leather, harness, 39¾ lbs. ....	13 71
Shading, window, 345½ yds. ....	92 23
Calf skin .....	1 25
Coal oil, 11 gallons .....	1 43
Rollers, shade, 1 dozen .....	1 20
Neats Foot Oil, 10 gallons .....	7 50
Findings and miscellaneous supplies...	27 25
	—————
	\$1,060 44

**PRODUCTION.**

Shades, window, new, 151.....	\$ 105 75
Shades, window, repaired, 194 .....	19 40
Straps, hame, 7, .25 .....	1 75
Straps, hitching, 4 .....	1 50
Shade brackets, 14 .....	26
Wristlets, lined, 6 pair .....	2 00
Halters, 2 new .....	2 00
Shade rollers, 19 .....	2 70
Muff, 1 pair .....	75
Check rein .....	50
Trace loop .....	25
Hip straps .....	40
Caning chair .....	75
Repairing boots and shoes .....	1,126 70
	—————
	1,264 71

**TAILOR SHOP.****EXPENSES.**

Wages .....	\$ 540 00
Board .....	120 00
Silicia, 15 yards .....	1 07
Muslin 4-4 No. 2, 20 yards .....	1 35
	—————
Amount carried forward.....	\$662 42

Amount brought forward.....	\$662 42
Cotton, spool, 69 dozen .....	32 84
Corduroy, 544¾ yards .....	278 70
Ticking, 633¾ yards .....	92 07
Duck, 94½ yards .....	8 82
Needles .....	1 35
Buttons .....	88
Cloth, strainer, 10 yards.....	1 20
Thimbles, 3 .....	15
Merchandise .....	3 22
Lamb skin, 1 .....	1 25
	—————
	\$1,082 90

## PRODUCTION.

Corduroy pants, 48 .....	\$ 66 00
Coffee sacks, 7 .....	2 30
Bags, laundry, 38 .....	5 60
Coats, corduroy, 92 .....	288 00
Ticks, mattress, 42.....	31 50
Covers, canvas .....	1 50
Ticks, pillow, 137 .....	24 25
Sacks, tea, 8 .....	3 20
Mattresses, 13 .....	9 75
Coats, khaki, 2, \$1 .....	2 00
Pants, khaki, 4 .....	3 50
Coat, awning .....	50
Tent, canvas .....	10 50
Cover, motor .....	50
Curtains, canvas, 4, .50.....	2 00
Rugs, bath room, 7, \$2 .....	14 00
Repairing and cleaning clothes .....	1,277 18
	—————
	1,742 28

## SOAP FACTORY.

## EXPENSES.

4,400 pounds fat, .015 .....	\$ 66 00
6,000 pounds caustic soda .....	171 60
	—————
	237 60

## PRODUCTION.

14,558 gallons soft soap, .04 .....	\$ 582 32
9,372 pounds hard soap, .04 .....	374 88
	—————
	\$957 20

## SEWING ROOM No. 1 AND MENDING ROOM.

## EXPENSES.

Inventory, September 30th, 1908.....	\$ 174 69
Wages .....	412 50
Board .....	165 00
Buttons .....	11
Portsmouth stripe, 1356½ yards.....	143 69
Muslin, brown, 8-4, 364 yards.....	98 55
Muslin, brown, 4-4, 676½ yards.....	45 73
Muslin, brown, 4-4, No. 1, 104½ yards	8 87
Muslin, brown, 5-4, 202 5-8 yards....	22 28
Cotton, darning .....	1 20
Cotton, spool, 51 dozen.....	24 31
Tape .....	12
Towels, huck .....	60
Sundry merchandise .....	1 21
Crash, 147 yards .....	23 56
Duck, 16 yards .....	1 44
Cheviot, 632½ yards .....	49 09
Ticking, Conestoga, 222½ yards .....	32 26
Thimbles, 2 dozen .....	43
Seersuckers, Bates, 142¾ yards.....	13 28
Gingham, dress, 196 yards .....	12 25
Needles .....	05
	—————
	1,231 22

## PRODUCTION.

Mending .....	\$ 450 00
Dresses, cheviot, 42, \$1.50 .....	63 00
Shirts, Portsmouth stripe, 325, .50....	162 50
Sheets, double, unbleached, 191, .75...	143 25
Drawers, muslin, 77, .30 .....	23 10
	—————
Amount carried forward.....	\$841 85

Amount brought forward.....	\$841 85
Suits, union, muslin, 4, \$1.25.....	5 00
Dresses, altered, 35, .50 .....	17 50
Coats, corduroy, 5, \$3.50 .....	17 50
Drawers, mended, 12, .15 .....	1 80
Nightgowns, muslin, 23, .40.....	9 20
Towels, roller, 113, .20.....	22 60
Shirt waists, silk, private, 3, \$1.08 1-3.	3 25
Towels, tea, 143, .10 .....	14 30
Suits, shirt waist, 2, \$1.625 .....	3 25
Ticks, pillow, 55, .25 .....	13 75
Cases, pillow, unbleached, 364, .10....	36 40
Cloth, butcher's .....	1 75
Cape, private, cloth .....	50
Dress, lawn, 1, \$1 .....	1 00
Dresses, gingham, 49, \$1.50 .....	73 50
Suits, gingham, shirtwaist, 5, \$1.75....	8 75
Shirt waist, gingham, 1, .50 .....	50
Shirts, striped, 148, .50 .....	74 00
Sheets, single, unbleached, 20, .45 ...	9 00
Shirts, canton, 80, .50 .....	40 00
Shirts, gingham, 24, .50 .....	12 00
Waists, under, 3, .25 .....	75
Towels, huck, 80, .15 .....	12 00
Drawers, canton, 50, .50 .....	25 00
Pads, table, canton, 10, .50 .....	5 00
Cloth, table, 6, \$2 .....	12 00
Inventory, September 30th, 1909.....	222 39
	-----
	\$1,484 54

## SEWING ROOM No. 2.

## EXPENSES.

Inventory, September 30th, 1908.....\$	120 53
Wages .....	318 00
Board .....	120 00
Flannel, canton, 3269 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards .....	337 68
Flannel, D. R. F., 599 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards.....	101 96
	-----
Amount carried forward.....	\$998 17

Amount brought forward.....	\$998 17
Linen, table, 831 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards .....	340 42
Towelling, huck, 825 yards .....	150 31
Cotton, spool, 91 dozen .....	44 16
Stationery .....	05
Muslin, brown, 8-4, 444 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.....	84 99
Muslin, brown, 4-4, No. 2, 628 $\frac{1}{4}$ ....	42 46
Muslin, brown, 42 inch, 498 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards..	53 14
Muslin, unbleached, sheeting, 209 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds	35 38
Muslin, bleached, No. 2, 628 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards..	42 46
Muslin, bleached, 8-4, 770 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards....	159 05
Muslin, bleached, 42 inch, 513 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards.	64 46
Muslin, bleached, "Hill Semper," 206 yards .....	16 67
Towelling, crash, 1526 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards .....	162 57
Buttons .....	52
Pins .....	47
Mops and mop sticks .....	35
Brooms .....	75
Machine oil .....	50
Gingham, apron, 611 yards .....	33 58
Portsmouth stripe, 1187 yards .....	138 27
Needles .....	1 83
Tape, white .....	48
Ticking, Conestoga, 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.....	12 40
Cloth, strainer, 22 yards .....	3 64
Thimbles .....	18
Casing, pillow, 260 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards .....	17 86
Awning, 23 yards .....	3 68
Cotton, darning .....	2 40
Netting, mosquito .....	6 32
Binding, stay .....	1 20
	————— \$2,418 72

## PRODUCTION.

Aprons, unbleached, B., 90, .20.....\$	18 00
Aprons, bleached, B., 128, .25.....	32 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$50 00

Amount brought forward.....	\$50 00
Aprons, gingham, 324, .15 .....	48 60
Aprons, baker's, 15, .30 .....	4 50
Bags, laundry, 2, .15 .....	30
Basket, sewing .....	25
Caps, kitchen, 9, .15 .....	1 35
Cloth, table, 2¾ yards, 10, \$1.75.....	17 50
Cloth, table, 2½ yards, 10, \$1.50.....	15 00
Cloth, table, 3 yards, 9, \$2.....	18 00
Cloth, table, 3 1-3 yards, 11, \$2.....	22 00
Cloth, table, 5½ yards, 44, \$2.50.....	100 00
Cloth, table, 6½ yards, 6, \$3.50.....	21 00
Covers, linen, drawn work, 3, \$1.66 2-3	5 00
Covers, linen, drawn work, 1, \$5.....	5 00
Covers, linen, drawn work, 2, \$2.....	4 00
Covers, linen, drawn work, 2, \$3.....	6 00
Covers, linen, drawn work, 2, \$1.50...	3 00
Covers, linen, drawn work, 1, .50.....	50
Covers, linen, drawn work, 1, \$1.75..	1 75
Covers, linen, drawn work, 3, .75.....	2 25
Covers, linen, drawn work, 4, .50.....	2 00
Covers, chair, 13, .25.....	3 25
Collars, linen, lawn, D. W., 15, .35....	5 25
Curtains, cheese cloth, 2, .25.....	50
Cloth, strainer, 4, .15.....	60
Chemise, 135, .50 .....	67 50
Chemise, white, 2, .25 .....	50
Cushions, ball, 20, .20 .....	4 00
Cushions, ball, 6, .10 .....	60
Doilies, linen, D. W., 12, .75 .....	9 00
Doilies, linen, D. W., 3, \$1 .....	3 00
Doilies, linen, D. W., 12, .10 .....	1 20
Doilies, finger bowl, 2, .35 .....	70
Drawn work, repaired .....	3 70
Dolls, rag, 24, .05 .....	1 20
Dolls, rag, 6, .20 .....	1 20
Amount carried forward.....	\$430 20

Amount brought forward.....	\$430 20
Duster, cheese cloth, 2, .125 .....	25
Drawers, canton flannel, 8, .50.....	4 00
Drawers, canton flannel, 479, .45....	215 55
Gowns, night, 57, .50 .....	28 50
Hats, straw, 4, .10 .....	40
Handkerchiefs, linen, lawn, hemstitch- ed, 32, .45 .....	14 40
Handkerchiefs, linen, D. W., 7, \$1...	7 00
Napkins, table, hemmed, 119, .05.....	5 95
Neckties, women's, lawn, 357, .10....	35 70
Petticoats, D. R. P., 163, .80.....	130 40
Petticoats, outing, flannel, 2, .75.....	1 50
Pigs, toy, 12, .10 .....	1 20
Cases, pillow, bleached, 268, .15.....	40 20
Cases, pillow, unbleached, 85, .10....	8 50
Penwipers, 2, .10 .....	20
Ticks, pillow, 12, .25 .....	3 00
Sheets, double, unbleached, 525, .80..	420 00
Rags, carpet, 67 pounds, .04.....	2 68
Sheets, single, 10, .40.....	4 00
Sheets, double, bleached, 6, .90.....	5 40
Shirts, Portsmouth stripe, 424, .50...	212 00
Shirts, canton flannel, 747, .50.....	373 50
Strainers, milk, 12, .15.....	1 80
Strainers, starch, 3, .45.....	1 35
Ticks, mattress, 5, .75.....	3 75
Towels, roller, 419, .20 .....	83 80
Towels, huck, 527, .30.....	158 10
Towels, huck, 856, .15 .....	128 40
Table, pads, 3 yards, 3, .15 .....	45
Undervests, outing flannel, 2, .25.....	50
Underdrawers, muslin, 26, .30 .....	7 80
Undershirts, muslin, 137, .50 .....	68 50
Inventory, September 30th, 1909.....	166 97
Handkerchief, linen, 1, .75 .....	.75
	-----
	\$2,566 70

**RECAPITULATION.****EXPENSES.**

Farm .....	\$ 23,445 34
Garden .....	1,511 93
Piggery and Poultry Yard .....	6,264 02
Shoemaker Shop .....	1,060 44
Tailor Shop .....	1,082 90
Soap Factory .....	237 60
Sewing Room No. 1 and Mending Room .....	1,231 22
Sewing Room No. 2 .....	2,418 72
	————— \$ 37,252 17

**PRODUCTION.**

Farm .....	\$ 33,707 69
Garden .....	6,439 96
Piggery and Poultry Yard .....	10,090 32
Shoemaker Shop .....	1,264 71
Tailor Shop .....	1,742 28
Soap Factory .....	957 20
Sewing Room No. 1 and Mending Room. ....	1,484 54
Sewing Room No. 2 .....	2,566 70
	————— 58,253 40

**LOSS AND GAIN.**

To Institution .....	21,001 23
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**Cr.**

By Farm .....	\$ 10,262 35
By Garden .....	4,928 03
By Piggery and Poultry Yard.....	3,826 30
By Shoemaker Shop .....	204 27
By Tailor Shop .....	659 38
By Soap Factory .....	719 60
By Sewing Room No. 2 .....	147 98
By Sewing Room No. 1 and Mending Room .....	253 32
	————— 21,001 23

(Signed) JOHN G. RHODES, *Steward.*



## REFORMATORY MEASURES FOR CARE OF THE INSANE.

SUGGESTIONS PRESENTED BY

THOMAS C. ZIMMERMAN, L.H.D., OF READING, PA.,

*President of the Association of Trustees and Superintendents of the State and Incorporated Hospitals for the Insane and Feeble-Minded of Pennsylvania, at the Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane, Philadelphia, on May 14th, 1909.*

FELLOW MEMBERS of the Association of Trustees and Superintendents of the State and Incorporated Hospitals for the Insane and Feeble-Minded of Pennsylvania:—

Through your kind partiality you have seen fit to honor, for the first time, one of the trustees to preside over your deliberations, for which he, here and now, desires to express his most profound thanks. In the discharge of his duty he is expected to deliver an address on a subject more or less vitally germane to the spirit of the organization, and will, therefore, proceed in an effort to do so now.

Of course, it cannot be expected that an official deliverance from a non-professional standpoint shall be technical, as in the case of the scientific alienist, and so will make an effort, from the viewpoint of a trustee, to present a few thoughts pertaining to insanity, proposed reforms for the care of the insane, the correction of popular errors respecting the growth of the malady, a bit of statistical information, and analogous subjects with which the observing trustee becomes more or less familiarized in the discharge of his official duty.

It is difficult to conceive the change which has been wrought in human life by modern hospitals. The time was—and not so very long ago—when an effort was made to cure insanity by confining those afflicted. From the beginning of the Christian era the religious made an effort to reduce suffering by caring for the sick and aged. But although hospitals increased in number from the dark ages up to the middle of the 19th century, there was often reason to question their actual benefit.

Of course, reference is made to hospitals antedating the hospitals for the insane. These came later. But with the knowledge of antiseptic methods all this has been changed. As showing how the modern hospital has grown, including those devoted to the care of the insane, one partly realizes what a mighty stream of compassion took its rise when a little group of men in Judea heard from the Master's lips His answer to the question, "Who is my neighbor?"

Now the method of attempting to cure insanity by confining those afflicted has been radically changed, and only the violently insane are locked in cells and forbidden to work or play like other beings. Ordinary lunatics are allowed to live pretty much in the same manner as their brothers whose minds are sound and clear.

### THE GROWTH OF INSANITY.

It is not pleasant to realize that in the United States the percentage in the growth of insanity is outrunning the percentage in the increase

of population. But it appears to be so. As a result, many thoughtful persons are asking the question: "Is modern life driving us crazy?" As a matter of interest in this connection, it may be proper to state that according to statistics gathered from an official source in the whole country, one person in every 528 is crazy; in New York and Pennsylvania, one in every 424; in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, one in 610; in the Middle West, one in 750; in the Southern States, one in 935; in the Rocky Mountain States, one in 1,263; in the Pacific States, one in 387. It will be seen the sanest part of the country is the great mountain region of the West, while the South has comparatively few lunatics. In New England there are more mad people than in any other district, while the Pacific States are a close second. There is only half the number of lunatics among the colored people that are found among the whites.

More apparent than real, however, may be the menace of these figures. More mentally afflicted persons, in proportion to the entire number, are now enrolled in institutions. Public prejudice against the asylums has been overcome more and more of recent years. Families which previously hesitated about placing their afflicted in such institutions now do so willingly. This fact apparently has increased the number of stated insane. Modern treatment also serves to prolong the lives of afflicted ones, and this also results in a larger number of inmates. At the same time there is an alarming spread of insanity. Alienists attribute this fact to two principal causes—undesirable immigration and the destructive tension of modern life.

#### **GUARANTEE AGAINST MENTAL BREAKDOWNS.**

While hereditary influences are recognized as a leading cause of mental troubles, Dr. White, of the Government Hospital for the Insane, at Washington, D. C., believes that a quiet life is a guarantee against mental breakdown in some of its forms.

On the other hand, he cites the stresses of excessive study, business anxiety, loss of property, domestic calamity, excitement in love and politics, as definite exciting causes of insanity, while alcoholic insanity, he says, prevails most frequently in crowded industrial centres of population, where the struggle for income is bitterest.

This distinguished alienist notes as an interesting fact that mental disorders are of rare occurrence among the North American Indians, not because they are free from the vices of or diseases of civilization, but because they have an easy-going, out-door life, free from care about the future, and do without worry or mental overstrain—facts tending to show the ill effects of mental and physical stress, in combination with advanced civilization.

There are some three hundred public and private insane asylums in this country, containing about 150,000 patients, all of whom were committed after they had reached an advanced stage. There are only a few of the thousands of medical hospitals in this country which have wards devoted to care of the mentally diseased.

#### **AGAINST STATE COMMISSIONS.**

It is gratifying to notice that in our State, and other communities, so many persons are willing to give their time and thought to those who

are suffering and in distress, especially the insane, who never obtrude themselves or their necessities upon the public. For this and other reasons it has seemed important that all of the hospitals should be managed by citizens who live in the vicinity, and every effort should be made to discourage any attempt to transfer the power possessed by trustees of hospitals to State Commissions, as has been proposed in this State, and which has been done, notably in the State of New York. To centralize all the charities in a body of politicians located at the State Capitol, is to be deprecated from every point of view. Such a proposition as has been proposed, where the power is to be vested in a few men, with "respectability" as the leading qualification, would seem to alienate the sympathies of a large body of men who are not interested in the welfare of the insane. On the contrary, wherever it is possible, every effort should be made, and public sentiment be molded and influenced for the best good of the insane.

#### **CONCERNING PRIVATE CHARITIES.**

It is an unwelcome task to discuss the necessity for a radical reform regarding private charities, but when the people of Pennsylvania thoroughly understand that the charities in which the State as a corporation has not one particle of direct interest, received from the last Legislature the sum of six and one-half million dollars, they will begin to wonder why such gigantic proportions have been attained, and surely demand that a remedy be found.

Do the people of Pennsylvania know that while six and one-half millions of dollars of their money were voted to private institutions, the Legislature of the State of New York makes no appropriations whatever for such purposes?

Other States use the money collected by taxation to build roads, to promote the general welfare, to develop public resources, to maintain institutions, such as prisons and hospitals, that are of their own foundation. In Pennsylvania it becomes a most difficult matter to find the money to construct a new hospital or even to enlarge existing public institutions. Our money, in large quantities, goes to the private institutions.

#### **NEW METHODS FOR LOCAL HOSPITALS.**

It will be remembered that warnings against the growing demands for State appropriations from private charities were sounded throughout the Commonwealth during the past few months, led by the late chairman of the appropriations committee of the house, who intimated that in the absence of additional sources of revenue it may be necessary to abandon, in part at least, the practice of State aid for local hospitals. It has been apparent for some years that the demands on State bounty would have to be curtailed somewhere, unless the Commonwealth were to devise new methods of obtaining money from its people. With the necessary establishment of new departments and the enlargement of old branches of the State government, with more money needed for schools, roads, sanitation and like proper functions of the Commonwealth, it is becoming more and more clearly apparent that the local communities will have to begin to prepare to build and maintain their own hospitals and homes.

A start was made during the late session of the legislature by the decision to vote no State money for the erection of buildings for private charitable institutions, except when a lien is entered in favor of the State to insure that the buildings so constructed by the people's money will be maintained for the benefit of the people, and not be converted into private profit. Undoubtedly this will be followed by a substantial reduction in the State appropriations for maintenance of hospitals that supply merely local needs, and therefore should be supported by local money.

#### CARING FOR THE INSANE.

Apropos of the discussion on methods of caring for the insane and the poor by the State and the various counties and municipalities, it is generally recognized that those who are bereft of reason are the wards of the State, and should be cared for in institutions built for that purpose, under the administration of persons who give their undivided attention to that sadly-afflicted class, and attended by a staff of medical alienists who have made a special study of insanity. With the very best intentions it is impossible for almshouse managements to give this sadly-bereft class the attention demanded by their condition. The care of the indigent, the economies and frugalities rendered necessary by a careful expenditure of the people's taxes, and the time and thought required for other duties connected with the administration of such an institution, do not harmonize with the exacting requirements imposed by the proper care of the insane.

Pennsylvania recognizes the fact that it owes a particular obligation to the insane. In proof of this it maintains asylums at Warren, Danville, Harrisburg, South Mountain and Norristown, as well as in the western part of the State. Of late years, in a spirit of economy, wherever the buildings warranted it, insane persons have been allowed in county and district poorhouses; but this is not the proper solution of a grave problem. It is simply an evasion of a serious responsibility which rests on the Commonwealth, and which it cannot evade for economical or other inadequate reasons.

True, there have been advocates in this State, of county care for the insane, in preference to State care. A great many taxpayers are decidedly of the opinion that the insane of Pennsylvania are much better cared for in the State institutions than in the county almshouses, or even in the separate hospitals for the insane which have been built in some counties. In the first place, in nearly all cases the counties feel the burden of maintenance and begin to economize, which is at the expense of the patient. They do not feel able to keep a proper medical staff; they bring the dietary down to almost prison fare, and they cannot or do not afford any of the varied entertainments that are so much enjoyed by patients in the State institutions. In the county institutions politics are apt to play an important part in the management, and eventually graft enters, and then both the patients and county suffer.

#### THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

One of the defects in our system of care of the patients in our hospitals hitherto is happily about to be remedied, viz., the separate provision for the criminal and dangerous insane, an act having been

passed by our State Legislature of 1905 for the erection of such a hospital at Fairview, Wayne County. The contracts were given out last year, and two of the wards are now in course of erection. These will probably be ready for use at as early a date as possible.

It is the purpose of the hospital to treat the criminally insane—those that have committed crime by reason of insanity—as patients in need of medical attendance. There will be no gloomy cells, but instead large, well-lighted and ventilated dormitories. If a patient should become violent, he will not be immured in a dark cell, but will be placed in a small, cheerful room by himself, where his mind may be quieted by soothing surroundings. A violent patient will be termed a “disturbed” patient.

There is plenty of evidence that this institution is needed. Such hospitals had the endorsement of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, held in June, 1907, and the Pennsylvania delegation to that conference strongly recommended the establishment of a hospital in this State. The State of New York maintains two such hospitals—one at Matteawan and the other at Dannemora. These institutions at present contain about 1,400 inmates. The States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and Massachusetts have each large and carefully conducted asylums for the criminal insane. Ohio has under contract buildings for a like purpose.

As a matter of more than passing interest it may be stated that the criminal insane in State and county asylums will from this time on have to be maintained by the treasuries of their home counties. Heretofore the State has made no distinction between criminal and indigent insane, both being maintained alike out of the State treasury.

By the common consent of neurologists there is no class of insane so amenable to treatment or who profit so much by proper custodial care and treatment as the criminal insane.

At present there are over five hundred criminal insane in the State of Pennsylvania.

#### **WARFARE AGAINST BRUTALITY.**

Care of the insane and other dependents is a subject that ought to receive thorough attention. The Commonwealth contributes to the maintenance of these institutions, either wholly or in part, and it should at least interest itself sufficiently to see that cruelty and neglect do not spring up by reason of the fault of the State or of the management. Not all of the inmates are of the pauper class. There are hundreds of families in moderate circumstances that cannot afford to go to the expense of sending the afflicted to private sanitariums. Even though this were not the case, there is no reason why any human being should be subjected to suffering by reason of lack of attention to the brutality of attendants. The penalty for such offences has heretofore been mild, indeed. It has consisted merely in dismissal from the hospital.

In a statement recently made by Dr. A. W. Ferris, President of the New York State Lunacy Commission, he says that “hereafter the law will be invoked, and guards and other attendants maltreating patients will be prosecuted for assault.” Dr. Ferris says further:

"That there is no need for harsh measures in caring for the insane is shown by the report from the Willard Hospital. There are 2,300 patients there and in a whole year there were six cases of discipline, and in these cases the only restraint was the placing of the patients in their rooms behind locked doors."

Humane people everywhere will support this official in his warfare against brutality toward those whose diseased brains have made them public charges. They should be objects of tolerance and compassion rather than of ignorant and criminal abuse.

At the same meeting, Dr. Ferris made the timely comment that, in general, the insane patients sent for treatment to State institutions are not sent until too late to give them the desired relief. To accomplish best results, at which modern psychiatry aims, cases of mental disorder should be seen early, he asserted. He also said that insanity is increasing and that more than 6,000 cases are received annually in the State hospitals of New York.

It was also suggested that a procedure resembling quarantine should be established to protect the families and the community from the incipient insane, thus avoiding all abuses of insane patients in jails and lock-ups.

#### THE HISTORY OF ANOTHER SELF.

In the course of a fascinating story, entitled "A Mind That Found Itself," which appeared a year or so ago in London and New York, Clifford W. Beers, a Yale man who went mad and suffered in asylums, and who fully recovered, wrote an extraordinary book, designated by its author as "an autobiography," being also in part a biography, the history of "another self" during an interval of insanity which lasted for years, until a triumphant Reason finally interposed and by a superior strategy regained power to resume its reign. It is claimed that the projected publication of this book which was commended by that great lawyer, Hon. Joseph H. Choate, inaugurated upon its appearance a campaign of reform in the treatment of the insane—not a reform of the disturbing kind—but one in which the officials of State institutions, as well as philanthropic laymen, then already showing a disposition to co-operate with the National Association for Mental Hygiene, also then in process of organization. It is further stated that within three months of the appearance of Mr. Beers's book, one of its most important suggestions was acted upon by Henry Phipps, the well-known Pittsburg steel magnate, who gave to John Hopkins University, in Baltimore, the sum of \$750,000 with which to endow a Psychiatric Clinic for the study of mental disease and insanity.

The Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene, incorporated by Mr. Beers, his father and brother and two other New Haven gentlemen, was the first of the several independent State societies to be brought into existence under the auspices of the National Association, among whose directors are many of the most eminent professional men in this country.

Mention is made here of this altogether notable case of genius allied to madness—whose "thin partitions," we are told, "do their bounds divide"—not as presenting through the poor saving grace the

claim to even a tardy revelation of this subject, but, incidentally, rather, as showing one of the most remarkable and interesting phases of the great mystery of insanity which has haunted mankind ever since the birth of civilization.

#### SUGGESTED REFORMATORY PROPOSITIONS.

In the course of a recent letter addressed to your president by Dr. John B. Chapin, of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in answer to one from him, concerning the privileges and limitations of an official deliverance to this body on the part of a trustee, that gentleman said: "As a Trustee of one of the State institutions for their care—representing and speaking for the large body of gentlemen, appointed by the Governor as Trustee and Manager to administer the great trusts committed to their care, I assume you may freely and independently express views and make suggestions from any point of view not necessarily at variance with a professional or strictly medical aspect of the question of the care of the insane. The discussion of a question relating to the adoption of a comprehensive scheme for the *State care* of all the insane of the Commonwealth as the only satisfactory solution of this social problem is strictly within your domain."

#### LETTER FROM DR. CHAPIN.

Acting upon this suggestion, I shall take the liberty of presenting herewith, to give emphasis to the supreme importance of State Care for the Insane, a number of letters that have reached me during the last few weeks in reference to this query:

"Have you anything to suggest, in a reformatory way, for the Care of the Insane?"

The first one is from the pen of Dr. John B. Chapin, known in his special line of work as one of the foremost alienists in the world, who in referring to the scheme for the State care of all the insane of the Commonwealth, says:

"DEAR MR. ZIMMERMAN:

"I am well aware that such a proposition may seem to be a radical departure from the present system, and that it may not be regarded with favor by the counties that have adopted what are called the County-Care Institutions, and perhaps would not receive the approval of the State Commission of Lunacy, who have approved of the mixed system that now prevails. There are other interests in many of the counties that are doubtless identified with the maintenance of the present double system, yet as a matter of fact from the medical standpoint no county system of caring for the insane has ever proved satisfactory. It is but fair to remember that the attempt to place all of the insane under State care as contemplated by the action of the Legislature at one time, was impracticable because the Legislature failed to make the additional provision required by the annual increment of the number of insane and because of diversity of views, relating to plans of hospitals. The action of the State Board of Lunacy, in recommending or approving of county care, although it might have seemed to meet a temporary emergency, has been regarded by some as a step backward, and at variance with an opposite policy, twice

recommended or adopted previously by the State Board of Charities. I have hoped the present policy would yet have re-consideration, and be changed. The present system of care for the insane, as time goes on, will grow from year to year and become more and more firmly entrenched until the public conscience is again aroused by its manifest defects.

"The standard of care adopted by the State hospitals costs nearly from three to four dollars weekly; the county care might average a little more than two to two dollars and a half to maintain. It is apparent that one is too low or the other is too high. Evidently there is no uniformity of standard in the many systems that now prevail, and from the nature of the organization there must be gradual lowering of the existing standards as all experience shows—because experience shows that where the poor and the insane are under the same organization, the care of the latter deteriorates. It may be but sentiment, yet there is among the indigent class (not actually of the pauper class) an abhorrence or a sense of repulsion at the suggestion of placing a near relative amid the associations of an almshouse, or by whatever other name it may be known. To attach to a county poorhouse, a department for the insane, is at best but a temporary or emergency makeshift.

"Looking to the future, it may be expected that in ten years, the number of the dependent insane in this State will exceed the present number by six thousand, and ten thousand may be a more accurate estimate. To contemplate the present conditions and to meet the expectant exigencies, it will be conceded that a more comprehensive system must be studied. I am more and more convinced that the care of all of the insane poor should be made a State charge. It is a work of years to bring the people to this view, but it should be urged and public sentiment in this direction should be educated. It might be urged against such a proposition that it is Socialistic in its tendency, but it is not *Socialism* to propose to care for orphans, to educate the blind and the deaf and dumb, to care for the homeless and friendless poor, and of all classes, the friendless, helpless insane, appeal to us as a calamity, the greatest that can befall a human being. To accomplish the desired result, we should invoke the aid and influence of all State officers and public opinion, which will surely support every effort to accomplish the desired result.

"There is very much that may be presented in answer to your question, but I have only attempted an outline. I know of no one who can more independently discuss this subject than yourself.

"I do not think my views of plain buildings for the insane are acceptable to my brethren of the specialty. They are wedded to other ideas which have been transmitted from an impractical past. You may not agree with what I have suggested, and I may not live to witness radical changes from present plans and systems, yet the changes will come, for there is no other practical solution of the problem. There must be concessions in regard to present plans, and it is not necessary that provision be made for all classes and conditions of the insane on a uniform basis.

"The State Institution at Wernersville has many features in its

plans and administration which are admirable, illustrating how a large number of the insane can be economically housed and supported.

"My plea is for a comprehensive system for State care and supervision for all."

In a subsequent letter, Dr. Chapin has this to say:

"On looking over my notes, I hardly think that in my letter to you that I sufficiently dwelt on what is to my view the greatest error in our system of care of the insane poor. I refer to the care of the insane poor in connection with the poor of the county who are not insane. The association is unfair, and tends to the deterioration of the standard of care of the portion who are insane.

"I believe that our city authorities here are of the same mind and favor a separation. I fully believe also there is no other solution than State care for all on some plan of modifying plans to reduce the average cost—also a reduction of other incidental expenses. In respect to the average cost there should be a high standard of medical care, plenty of air space, a dietary that is proper containing all essentials of nutrition. All classes of the insane do not require the same scale of expenditure for their care. The acute and probable curable cases can and must receive special care, and more should be expended upon them. You have demonstrated at Wernersville the correctness of some of the above statements."

Sincerely yours,

JOHN B. CHAPIN.

#### LETTER FROM DR. ROBERT H. CHASE.

Dr. Robert H. Chase, the able and cultured superintendent of the Friends' Asylum for the Insane, at Frankford, Philadelphia, writes as follows:

"MY DEAR COLONEL ZIMMERMAN :

"Your letter of recent date is received, and the most important suggestion of a reformatory or advance improvement for the care of the insane that I can give you is the establishment of a State Psychopathic Institute, similar to the one in New York and Illinois, and doing similar work in the study of insanity as the proposed institution at Baltimore, to be founded by a distinguished philanthropist. This subject has been agitated for a number of years past, and by encouragement from our Association I think it would not be difficult to found it, supported of course by appropriations from the State Legislature. Pennsylvania needs this sort of thing to stimulate the institutions into doing work that will keep them abreast with the times and with kindred institutions in neighboring states.

"We have recently founded a Philadelphia Psychiatric Society, into which all of the alienists of the State are invited to join. This will be of immense value to members of the Association, but the great thing is the State Psychopathic Institute which I have mentioned. With kind regards,"

Most cordially yours,

ROBERT H. CHASE.

**LETTER FROM DR. RICHARDSON.**

Dr. W. W. Richardson, superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Norristown, sends the following:

"DEAR COL. ZIMMERMAN:

"I do not believe that I have anything special to offer, except that I think that the institutions in this State are too individual and do not co-operate sufficiently in certain matters such as uniformity of records, scales of wages, etc. I see no reason why the records of patients should not be uniform throughout the State, which certainly would make them more valuable for comparative purposes.

"I also should like to see all the insane of the State cared for by the State, and the abolition of the county care plan, as I think the best interests of the State and the patients would be subserved if this were done. Nearly all the States in the Union have adopted this plan, and the tendency everywhere is towards State care rather than for county care. I know, however, that my views are opposed by a great many people in this State.

"The most of the up-to-date States, I find, have an officer or officers to investigate the cases who are really residents of other States or foreign countries, and therefore are not properly inmates of our institutions. I think that if Pennsylvania would pass a law appointing an officer or commission to look after these cases and send them where they belong, that the State would be saved a great deal of money. New York State, in particular, has saved thousands of dollars in this manner." \* \* \* \* With kindest regards, I am

Very truly yours,

W. W. RICHARDSON.

**LETTER FROM DANVILLE HOSPITAL.**

Dr. B. H. Detweiler, a trustee of the Danville Hospital, writes as follows:

"MY DEAR FRIEND:

"The subject of the care of our insane deserves careful consideration. The growth of insanity is beyond the legitimate growth of population. The cause is not immigration, but is due to our own degenerate reproduction, which should be checked by a proper Commission of the State, appointed by the Executive.

"I like the simple German style of caring for the insane, having communities who devote their lives to caring for the chronic insane, in family groups, at little expense. This could be begun on a small scale by erecting at each State hospital for the insane, groups of cottages with a little land for farm employees, and have their children taught to be attendants, where they in time become accustomed to the care of the insane, and where they could with free cottages support their families in old age by care of State charges, who are harmless, and who would be better isolated or in groups on hospital grounds, and when excited, transferred to the wards temporarily, and in this way lessen State expense and thus reduce their per capita cost."

[Signed] B. H. DETWEILER.

**LETTER FROM PRESIDENT DECHERT.**

Henry M. Dechert, Esq., president of the Board of Trustees of the Asylum for the Chronic Insane, at South Mountain, writes as follows:

"**THOS. C. ZIMMERMAN, Esq.,**

*"President of Association of Superintendents and Trustees of Hospitals for Insane in Pennsylvania, Reading, Pa.*

"**MY DEAR SIR:**

" You ask that I write to you my views in regard to the care of the insane. I can say nothing new to you, for you and I have labored together for some years in the Board of Trustees of the State Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania. I am satisfied that daily work in the open air, during all possible seasons, and in well-ventilated rooms during the winter months, is the best alleviative, and in some cases will effect a cure. The day for the incarceration of patients in corridors and in their rooms has gone by. The State should supply the means to employ enough attendants to safeguard the patients in their daily life. The attendants should be absolutely forbidden to use any rudeness of speech or conduct in their care of the insane. No variation from that rule should be permitted.

" In regard to the general management, its success depends upon the superintendent and trustees. The latter should secure a competent superintendent, who should be a skillful physician and an excellent executive officer. He is in charge during the absence of the trustees, and yet both are responsible for the hospital. In my opinion there should be monthly meetings of the Board of Trustees and its various committees. The Executive Committee should meet monthly or oftener, and be so constituted that during the year each trustee would serve upon it during three months, as its chairman during the third month. They should make monthly written reports to the Board. In this way each member becomes familiar with the methods of the management, and also has an opportunity to know and to vote upon the numerous questions which arise during the month."

Yours very truly,

HENRY M. DECHERT.

**LETTER FROM HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL.**

Spencer C. Gilbert, president of the Board of Trustees of the Harrisburg State Hospital, writes as follows:

"**DEAR COL. ZIMMERMAN :**

" We have all been greatly interested in and have noted the vast improvements which have taken place in the methods of caring for the insane, the better buildings, the food, the clothing, the quality of the attendants and the treatment of the patients, and it is most gratifying to know that our State has kept abreast with the times in this great work. But what of the future, or what further improvements could be suggested?

" Much has been done in the matter of classifying the insane during the past few years, and with most satisfactory results, not only in regard to the improvement in the condition of the patients them-

selves, but also respecting the satisfactory manner in which they can now be handled and treated by the officers in charge.

"It is needless to say that the separation of the feeble, the dangerous and the convalescent, has proved to be the greatest improvement in modern methods of taking care of the insane, for this is obvious to all, but to a layman this leads up to the suggestion that the Observation Ward can possibly be made the most important of all. A detention of doubtful cases and a closer study of new patients or those whose history is somewhat cloudy, for a more protracted period, might result in untold good.

"All of us, who have been connected with State Institutions, have been embarrassed by the fact, which has come up to us almost constantly and in many different ways, that the law, which has kept from these institutions all who are able to pay for their care and treatment so long as there are indigent patients, has not taken into consideration the large class who are willing and anxious to pay possibly a part of the charges or else a modest sum for the entire expense.

"Ample provisions are now made for the very poor, and the wealthy are always provided for in private hospitals, but there is a very large number of self-respecting people who will not have their relatives classed as indigent even if they could. They appeal for relief from this condition of affairs. There is no happy medium.

"Should not consideration be had for them either in the shape of State or county assistance for part of the cost of their care, or by the establishment of institutions suitable for those in moderate circumstances?

"These suggestions I know are very crude, but I feel very deeply for this particular class of our citizens who are debarred from entering the State Institutions and cannot pay the regular charge of the private hospital."

Yours truly,

SPENCER C. GILBERT.

#### OTHER QUESTIONS IN BRIEF BY THE PRESIDENT.

There are other questions affecting the care of the State's derelicts concerning which, for want of time, mere passing mention must be made, viz., the latest approved methods of treatment where patients may work in the fields or at mechanical labor; the formation of a commission of experts in this State to study all of our charitable and penal institutions with a view of consolidating them; plans for the better care of criminals; the conservation of State charitable appropriations; a regular book-keeping account with each institution, so that the State may know just how every dollar of its appropriation has been used and what benefit has been derived; desirability of better family-histories and personal particulars in the case of each individual patient committed to the care of hospitals and asylums; the question of relief to overcrowded hospitals; the proper after-care of the insane; the disassociation of the lunatics in the county homes from those wholly sane but unable to take care of themselves; more crusades against insanity such as that made through the gift of Henry Phipps

to Johns Hopkins University in the latter's great war on Dementia; more asylum accommodations, either by enlarging existing hospitals or by providing separate institutions; the unwisdom of housing convicts and criminals with those whose lives have been free from crime:—these are among the suggestions presented, here and there, that enter into the question of the care of the insane.

There may be others that will occur to those interested, but in this brief summary may be seen what is regarded by many as important for the proper care of the unfortunate wards of the State who are sent to the asylums within its borders, where the maximum of desire on the part of the management must unhappily too often be met with the minimum of expense.

#### MR. ZIMMERMAN'S CONCLUSION.

And, now, a word in conclusion. As to the care of the insane, I believe in surrounding these unfortunates with conditions the most salutary; in affording them out-door employment and plenty of it; in providing them with wholesome food, pure water, well-ventilated, neatly-kept sleeping apartments, and the best of bathing facilities. I believe in rational indoor and outdoor entertainments, as the weather may permit; in occasional celebrations and pic-nic parties; in daily excursions 'round about the grounds and to near-by rural points; in affording opportunities for the hearing of good music, witnessing occasional masquerades, and participation in dancing; in listening to platform talks on topics suitable to the audiences; in moving pictures, magic lantern exhibitions, and the like; in winter-trips on sleds. I believe, above all, in the most humane treatment of the wards in our care on the part of the official family elected for the purpose. In short, I believe in everything that may contribute to the health, comfort and pleasure of the insane. All of which may bring as its reward the betterment of mental and physical health to many of those who, amid the weary winters of a mental desolation, seem to hear little else than the dry, dead voices of the sear, rustling leaves. Inasmuch as color, sound, the breath of the wind, the song of the waters, the glad note of the birds, the glory of the awakening of the tribes of the leafy dominions; inasmuch, I say, as all these stir the pulses and gratify the intellects of the more fortunate of the human family, how do we know but that the kind Father will not entirely withhold from such as they the benevolence of the spirit of an all-pervading peace, to the end that they may not be wholly sunless and cold as they feel the glow and bask in the sunshine of these days of reawakened nature.









